

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

690 Obituaries.

connected with the Geological Survey of India in 1855, and was the first to comprehend and to explain the geological structure of the peninsula. On two occasions he was detached from the Survey: when he went as geologist with the Abyssinian Expedition in 1867, and with the Boundary Commission to Persia in 1872. His scientific interests also extended to natural history. He assiduously collected in its various branches, and his mind was a storehouse of facts relating to the distribution and habits of the Indian fauna. His most important work was "The Manual of the Geology of India," the larger part of which was written by him. This work has been kept up to date, and is the standard authority. After his retirement from the geological field, he edited the comprehensive account of the fauna of British India, published by the Indian Government, and contributed to it the volume on mammalia and two volumes on birds.

## CAPTAIN JOSEPH WIGGINS.

This adventurous navigator died on September 13th, in England, aged seventy-four years. He rediscovered, about thirty years ago, an old ocean highway within the Arctic Circle. The problem he set himself to solve was that of navigating the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlia and the mainland of Siberia during the two or three summer months when it is comparatively free from ice. This route was navigated over 200 years ago, but had been lost until Captain Wiggins once more found it in 1874. In 1878 he took a steamer through the Kara Sea up the Yenisei River, and discharged her cargo at various points along the river for 1,000 miles from its mouth. These expeditions were successfully repeated in the following years. No fewer than twenty-four expeditions with thirty-seven vessels passed safely through the Kara Sea without the loss of a single ship, until the unfortunate wreck of the steamer Stjernem, which Captain Wiggins maintained was an accident that might have happened anywhere. This freightage business proved remunerative; but the Kara Sea route, in recent years, has been neglected in favour of the Siberian railroad and other improved facilities for land transportation. Public interest in the route was revived some months ago by the decision of the Russian Government to convey rails and railroad material through the Kara Sea and up the Yenisei.

## HERMANN VON WISSMANN.

This distinguished African explorer died on June 16th at his home near Liezen, in Styria, from the results of an accident while